Fair: warmer.

"March cometh in as a lion
And goeth out as a lamb."
She comes with everything flyin'
And leaves with everything calm. But maybe she'll not go out sighin,—
May go out with a shout and a slam.
And then the inside of the lion,
We'll suppose, holds the poor little lamb. TAKE NO CHANCES

This fickle weather emphasizes the need and the advantages of a Light-weight Overcoat. Such a handsome line as ours, at such reasonable prices, is worth looking at.

The Spring's Best Styles are Here

The new, popular shades in Meltons, Covert Cloth and Kerseys are made up in perfect fashion. It takes no time at all to try an Overcoat on-to satisfy yourself.

The When

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nnati Accommodation, ex. Sunday...... nnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit Vesti-ARRIVE INDIANAPOEIS. 12:15 am; 9:15 am; 11:45 a. m; 3:35 pm; 7:45 pm; 10 50

For further miormation call at No. 2 West Washing-ter street, Union Station or No. 134 South Illinois Breet. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

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Old Government......4s Newton County, Ind......68 Newton County, Ind......58 Noblesville, Ind., Water......6s Hamilton County, Ind......5s Madison County, Ind......6s

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JEALOUS ITALIAN'S CRIME.

JOHN S. SPANN & CO.

Alexander Fiore Shoots a Father and Son and a Young Woman.

JERSEY CITY, March 4. - Jealousy caused the shooting of a father and his son

and a young woman-all Italians-this afternoon, and it is thought one of the victims will die. All are dangerously wounded. The shots were fired by Alexander Flore, of No. 94 Mott street, New York city. The wounded are: Giovanni de Luisa, fifty-five years old, Jersey city, a shoemaker. shot in the left shoulder; Ginovino de Luisa, twenty-nine years old, the son of Giovanni, also a shoemaker, shot in the mouth and in the right breast. At the hospital his wounds are believed to be mortal. Clotilda Nicoletta, about twenty-five years old, was shot in the head. According to the statement of Fiore, he

brought the woman from Italy some years They lived in the Italian colony, in settle there. It is proved that Gueaterral was Sir Walter Raleigh. The greatest surprise for Venezuela, without doubt, will be the publication of the secret papers exposing the intrigue between Spain and Portu-Jersey City, near the scene of the shooting, until three years ago, when Fiore and the woman moved to New York. The De Luisas moved to Jersey City. Two weeks ago Clotilda left Flore and thereafter lived n the apartments of the De Luisas. afternoon Flore went to the De Luisas' me, and, after a few moments' conversation with Clotilda, drew a revolver and shot the woman. Then he turned the pis-tol on Giovanni and fired twice. Ginovino sprang to seize Fiore, who shot him also. The four shots were fired in about as many

when the police arrived a few minutes after the shooting. A big crowd collected, alling the house and blocking the street near it. There were threats of lynching, out the police got their man to the station. Fiore says that the De Luisas took the 1840 and shows that Lard Salisbury occupies woman away from him. When he went to visit them to-day he claims he was attacked, and says that he shot in self-de-lest.

The Daily News prints a letter from the Earl of Rosebery, late Liberal Prime Minister, which should have been read at

ON MARCH

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Distributors of Fine Imported and

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Has the finest

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WHAT IT HAS TO SAY ON THE VEN-

EZUELAN CONTROVERSY.

Hints by London Newspapers that

Surprises Are in Store for Amer-

icans-Old Documents Found.

mary of the British blue book on the Vene-

zuela situation which is shortly to be is-

sued. It is said to contain extracts from

the archives of Holland from the latter

part of the sixteenth century to the second

tracts from the archives of Spain from Orel-

in order to establish the British case.

Against the Venezuelan claim for possession

of the west bank of the Essequibo, it will

be shown, it is said, in overwhelming

strength, that the possession of that bank is

The statement of Sir Frederick Pollock,

Corpus professor of jurisprudence of Oxford

University, who has prepared the British

case, is described by the St. James Gazette

as being remarkable for masterly detail and

skill in collating evidence and for the force

and clearness of his conclusions. Continu-

ing, the St. James Gazette says: "The state-

ment shows the Dutch occupation of the coast

of Gulana up to the mouth of the Orinoco

such possession implying the right of owner-

ship to the Hinterland (back country), which

right, it is shown, the Dutch exercised in the

sixteenth century. The early Dutch maps

give the northwest boundary as starting

from Barima point and going northwest-

ward inland, roughly parallel to the Orinoco

of the district and the Dutch boundary from

Barima point is identical with the present British claims, Sir Frederick Pollock proves

Guiana proper until they overran a part of the British territory to the Cuyuni, in 1858. Previously, the extreme Spanish settlement was St. Thome. This is borne out by the

Dutch map of 1798, prepared for the assist-

ance of the statesmen who were negotiating

the cession of the Dutch colonies in Amer-

Sir Frederick Pollock enters into the de

tails to show that the cession was affected

jards entered the Cuyuni valley, that Spain

had no answer to these protests, and that,

any way, she never claimed its ownership

ership of the entire watershed of the Esse-

quibo, laying great stress on rights to the Cuyuni, where the Dutch had gold diggings and forts, and with whose Indian tribes they

had intercourse for 150 years. The Spanish correspondence quoted shows that the gov-

ernment rejected the advice of Governor Cu

mana to push the Dutch out of Cuyuni. The government declared that the proposals were too audacious, as they attempted to show

that Gulana was more extensive than was actually the case. The Dutch archives have been so well kept that Sir Frederick Pollock

was able to establish an irrefraigble case

for the British ownership of the Cuyuni ba-

sin, though there is no adducible evidence

as to how far the Dutch held the country

between the Schomburgk line and the Orl

The Chronicle says that the government blue

book on Venezuela will reach Washington on

Saturday and will be distributed here on the same day. "There is reason to believe," says

the Chronicle, "that the present state of the matter is that Lord Sallsbury and Secretary

Olney have both made proposals and each has

States and Venezuela, as showing that the

Orinoco was as late as 1596, and was made

one the south bank, to forestall the arrival of one Gueaterral, who had been surveying

gal in 1750 for either expelling the Dutch

from Guiana or hemming them in on the

seashore. If the Dutch were not in posses-

sion, where was the necessity to expel them? "The British case sets up a claim

by the conquest of both the Spanish and Dutch colonies before Venezueia came into existence, and, although Holland, by the

convention of 1814, ceded her possessions to us, there was, according to the British

case, no real cession, because the colony was ours already. Upon this part of the

case—a very strong one—the government mainly relies. It diminishes the importance of the long diplomatic correspondence since

the region and had promised to return an

date of the first Spanish settlement on the

ined the other's proposal.

Great Britain's beyond doubt.

Healthful Sport

Bowling 15 ...

factory price. 190,000 sold last year.

Zelnya's Army Advancing. (Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 4.-Word is received here of the continued advance of the Nicaraguan government forces into the disaffected region without any effective resistance being offered them, and with con-

sistance being offered them, and with confidence of reducing the revolt of the Leonists speedily. After taking La Paz and Momotombo, which were regarded as the two rebel strongholds, the government forces are marching directly towards the Pacific ocean. The force with which President Zeiaya opened his offensive operations against the rebels has been reinforced by additional troops from Bluefields, Greytown and the Atlantic coast. The government is growing stronger every day, and feels confident that a short campaign will put an end to the rebellion. One hundred of those wounded in the recent engagements were brought to the Managua hospital to-day.

The Nansen Story Doubted. ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—Baron Toll, the Russian explorer, who established the Nansen provision depots on the New Siberian SENATE CONFEREES NAMED islands, expresses the opinion that the date (Nov. 10) of the letter from Peter Ivanovitch Kucharareff, the trader at Ust Yansk, lessens the probability of the report regarding Nansen, inasmuch as Nansen himself or a comrade must have reached the mainland at the same time as the date of this letter, in which case a direct communication from Nansen would have arrived long ago.

Royalists Acquitted. SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.- The steamship Australia arrived to-night from Honolulu, bringing news that Morrow and Underwood, the men who were charged with con-spiracy to restore the Queen to the throne, were acquitted.

Cable Notes. Prince Von Hohenlohe, the Chancellor of the German empire, has arrived in London. offer from Rio Janeiro bankers of a loan of \$5,000,000 to counteract the fall of exchange. Mrs. Runyon, widow of the late United States embassador to Germany Theodore Runyon, and her daughters, had a farewell luncheon yesterday with the Emperor and Empress of Germany. The Transvaal contends that Dr. Jameson's surrender was unconditional, but as the Boers demanded that the officers should be shot after a drumhead court-martial, the Boer

ommandant agreed to protect their lives while in his keeping. President Faure yesterday unveiled a mon annexation of Nice. There was a brillian ceremony, followed by a banquet, the United States consul, Mr. W. B. Hail, and the Russian consul, A. D. Baturnine, being present Hon. Clifton R. Breckinridge, United States minister to Russia, gave a dinner at St. Petershurg last night in honor of the BRITISH BLUE BOOK authorities who assisted Mr. Joseph Peng born, president of the American commis sion now in St. Petersburg, in his study of the Russian-Siberian railway system.

"HEALER" NEWELL.

He Is Said to Cure Diseases by Laying His Hands on the Patient.

ATHOL Mass., March 4 .- Bradley Newell, of Jacksonville, Vt., the Schlatter of the East, was at the Pequoig House here to-day, and treated some fifty of the LONDON, March 4.-The St. James Gazette this afternoon publishes a forecast sum- | hundreds of people who came to test his mystic powers. The most wonderful of the cases to-day was that of a man suffering with nuscular rheumatism who had come sixtyfive miles in the hope of being restored to health. He dragged himself into the room by the aid of crutches, but after Newell's hands had been laid upon him, walked out unaided. There were other cases similar, but none so remarkable. Newell makes no lana's ascent of the River Amazon, in 1542, and Martinez's ascent of the Orinoco river to Diego de Ordaz, down to Venezuela's independence in 1830. All the documents in this connection, it is said, have been ransacked or neuralgia his treatment has generally

SHE'S A MODERN EVE

DIDN'T WAIT TO BE TEMPTED, BUT FELL OF HER OWN ACCORD.

What Miss Mattie Overman Said on Cross-Examination at the Trial of Rev. C. O. Brown.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.-Deacon Williams subjected Miss Overman to a severe cross-examination at the evening session of the Council before which Rev. C. O. Brown, of the First Congregational Church, is being tried on charges of immorality. He asked her among other things if she had asked her among other things if she had not felt for some time that her feelings for Dr. Brown had been such as no virtuous woman should entertain toward a marous woman should entertain toward a married man. Miss Overman replied with much apparent indignation that she had felt no such thing. She admitted, however, that she did not wait for the pastor to tempt her, but fell of her own accord. Mr. Williams led her through a long lane of misty ques-tions, beginning with the meeting Dec. 19 and ending with the entry into the Doctor's study the same afternoon when the allege blackmail of Mrs. Davidson was reveale to her. Mr. Williams wanted to know if the old feeling came back in the darkness of the room. The witness, however, did not on this basis: "An important map printed in Venice in 1776 and another in 1772 agree with the Louis XV map of 1774. Sir Frederick Pollock establishes a brief question that Hol-land vigorously protested whenever the Spanget an opportunity to reply to this, for Dr. Pond interposed a strong objection what he termed unnecessary cro's-examination, and said if it was continued he would certainly withdraw from the deliberation of the council. Rev. Mr. Sink wanted to know what her feelings toward Dr. Brown But, the states general twice, in 1759 and 1769, demanded reparation for Spanish violation of the Dutch territory on the Cuyuni. Dutch correspondence is cited aserting own-

'Sincere pity, and that only," was the re-The members of the council came to the conclusion that Miss Overman's story without corroboration is insufficient. They have decided that Mrs. Tunnell is a necessity, She has been telegraphed for in the name of the counsel and on her word hangs, in a measure, the fate of Dr. Brown. The accused preacher was too ill to appear to-day at the meeting of the Congregational council, where he is being tried for alleged immorality. His interests are eing watched by an attorney. Miss Overman's cross-examination was continued at this afternoon's session of the council. She admitted that Mrs. Tunnell, the missing witness whom the council would like to nd, had no means, and that she had sent Tunnell several remittances since departure. She admitted further that the money had been furnished by Dr. Brown, and when asked why Dr. Brown should send money to Mrs. Tungell, asked: "Why should be not?" The cross-examination of the witness regarding the published letters from herself to Mrs. Tunnell got the witness into a tangle from which she extricated herself by saying that she thad not marked the interpolated passages of The Daily News, in a forecast of the Venezuelan blue book, says: "The results of the search through Spanish archives are likely to surprise both the United all the letters. She said she had never expected that the letters would be published, ipposing Dr. Brown would never allow the matter to go so far, and that he would rather pay a large sum of money than attempt to expose the conspiracy she and Mrs. Davidson had formed.

No Canal Consolidation. NEW YORK, March 4.- The following cablegram from Director Chanove, of the Pan-ama New Canal Company, dated Paris, March 4 has just been received in this city in reference to the publication in Europe and in this city of the statement that a contract the opinion was ventured by one or two of had been made between the Panama New them that the House substitute was in better Canal Company and the Nicaraguan company: "The Panama New Canal Company reaffirms its denial that it has entered into any negotiations with the Nicaraguan company, and the story of the consolidation as announced this morning in Europe and New fork has no loundation whatever. No rep-

resentative of the Nicaraguan Canal Com-pany has conferred with any officer of the Panama New Canal Company." Armor for a Russian Ship. BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 4.-Three hundred tons of side armor for the battle ship Sevastopol were shipped by the Bethlehem Iron Company to-night to Russia. This is part of the first order for armor the com-pany has received from Russia.

Tuesday night's meeting in Queen's Hall, in furtherance of Anglo-American arbitration. Lord Rosebery says: "I hardly hope that it may be found practicable to devise some court, or, rather, machinery of arbitration. I think the machinery should be permanent, but not the court. Of course, there are subjects which it may not be possible to refer to arbitration. That need not affect the broad principle. The experiment, also, may fail, but that is no reason why it should not be tried." AMERICAN FLAG PUBLICLY BURNED BY A BAND OF STUDENTS.

Further Demonstrations in Spain that Show the Popular Animosity Against the United States.

UNIVERSITIES TO BE CLOSED

STEP TAKEN BY THE CABINET TO PREVENT FRESH DISTURBANCES.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Elduayen Who Has Resigned, to Be Succeeded by the Duke of Tetuan.

HOUSE BELLIGERENCY RESOLUTIONS LIKELY TO BE ACCEPTED.

No Confirmation of the Reported Resignations of Done Who Have Been Acting as American Consuls.

MADRID, March 4.-There have been renewed disturbances here to-day and demon strations of popular anger against the United States government. The students of the university seem to have been the offenders of the leaders in the demonstration, In spite of the special prohibition directed against them by the government, the students and other inhabitants indulged in renewed manifestations of their unfriendly sentiments against the United States. They assembled before the Madrid University to-day and there publicly burned an American flag. The police dispersed the meeting after making several arrests. As a result, the Cabinet council to-night decided to temporarily close the universities. It was also decided to create a special budget for naval armaments.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senor Elduayen, has resigned, owing, it is said, to ill health. The Duke of Tetuan, who resigned the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs on Jan. 18, owing to the recall of his friend, Marshal Martinez de Campos, from the captain generalship of Cuba, will again take the portfolio of Minister for Foreign

The Premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, denies that Spain is negotiating with any foreign power with regard to Cuba. An official dispatch from Havana says that the Spanish have obtained several victories over the insurgents. General Hernal's brigade, at Mamei, routed three thousand rebels, killing thirty and wounding fifty and capturing four hundred horses, a quantity of arms and ammunition and explosives. The Spanish loss was four killed and eight wounded.

The opinion prevails in official circles here that President Cleveland will not approve of the Cuban resolutions adopted by the United States Congress. General Weyler has cabled the government on the subject, and, referring to the question of American intervention, says he hopes it will not be necessary to resort to extreme measures. He added that no alarm was felt at Havana. The official dispatch also says that in the latest important engagement between the Spanish troops and the insurgents in Cuba in which General Bages attacked the insurgents, who were protecting the "so-called Cuban government," the Spaniards lost ten killed and

Views of a German Scold. LONDON, March 4.-The Times has a dis patch from Berlin reporting that the Kolnische Zeitung has an article which is believed to represent the views of the government on the subject of the attitude of the United States towards Cuba, and which treats neither the United States nor Spain with leniency. It taunts the Americans with concealing their scheme of conquest under though, it adds, it is not their custom to clothe their ambitious designs in diplomatic forms. It warns the Spaniards against giving violent expression to their national feeling, as they did in the Caroline islands disprotection of her Cuban trade. She has no debts of gratitude to either Spain or the United States for kindness received, but rather the contrary. It is generally believed that Germany's trade interests would fare better under American predominance than under the Spanish maladministration, but the difference would be small, and Germany will be guided by her conception of international law. We should advise Spain to follow the precedent of the United States in the secession war, when it repelled with republicar boorishness the English and French mediathen add with monarchic politeness that she would not venture to carry the comparison further lest she might be compelled to place General Lee on the same level with Antonic

Spain Dickering with Cuba. LONDON, March 4.-A dispatch to the Times from Madrid says: Negotiations are on foot for France to support Spain diplomatically in the Cuban affair in return for concessions in Morocco, including the French occupation of Tuat, the extension of the cessions for Spanish railways to the French group holding it and the purchase of \$25,000,000 of Cuban bonds from Spain by a Paris syndicate to provide funds for the

A Madrid dispatch to the Standard says "The feeling, both political and financial, is calmer, based on the news that President Cleveland is disposed to offer friendly mediation before he officially recognizes the belligerency of the Cubans. The principal ports of the newspaper correspondents, gained an important victory at Matanzas. The enemy left eighteen on the field and carried away many killed and wounded as the result of the bayonet attack and cavalry charges. They burned the canefields to prevent the troops following them. Colonel Colossio was slightly wounded. newspapers now deprecate the demonstration and advocate prudence. Martinez Campos persuades the Duke of Tetuan to rejoin the Cabinet, and has offered to assist the government in any way in his

THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

Conference Committee Promptly Appointed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, March 4.- The Senate

The Cramps Rushing Work on Three Big War Vessels. PHILADELPHIA, March 4.-Although the committee on foreign relations to-day voted officials at Cramps' ship yards say they have to recommend that the Senate should non received no especial orders to rush the three concur in the House substitute for the Senate war ships, the Massachusetts, Brooklyn and Cuban resolutions and should ask for a con-Iowa, to completion because of the pending ference. The greater part of the time of the trouble with Spain, there is nevertheless an committee meeting was devoted to the Cuban air of activity about the yard that contrasts strongly with the recent dullness there. The Massachusetts, a sister ship of the Indiana. question. The Senate and House resolutions will be given her preliminary sea trial about the middle of April. She is practically ready for the trip, only needing two of her big thirteen-inch guns to complete her arma-ment. These are expected to arrive from the them that the House substitute was in better Washington gun shops within a few days. The cruiser Brooklyn has all her main maform than the Senate's original measure. In chinery in, and the work on her sloping pro-tective deck is rapidly progressing. As she carries no heavy armor, she will not be subview of this fact it appears probable that if the House insists on its substitute it will win carries no heavy armor, she will not be subject to the delays encountered by the Massachusetts. The battle ship Iowa is still on the docks, and her launch has been fixed for March 28. She is being plated up. Under fair conditions she could be completed, if badly needed, in about six months. The Iowa will be the most powerful ship in the and the House resolutions be accepted as the expression of the joint opinion of the two bodies. Messrs. Sherman, Lodge and Morgan were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate, when the report of the committee was printed this afternoon. The very clear and exclusive statement last night of the views of the administra-United States navy. tion on the question of recognizing the Cu-

The Ericason's Dock Trial. House to-day. Several members who are enthusiastic for Cuba suggested that the resolutions should be reconsidered and NEW LONDON, Conn., March 4 .- The oficial dock trial of the torpedo boat Ericsson was begun to-day. The work of testing t

tions, so that President Cleveland would be compelled to sign them or veto them, but the proposal was discouraged by the leaders in foreign affairs. It is pointed out that the administration practically holds the same position that President Grant maintained during the ten years' rebellion. Most of the constitutional authorities concede that recognition is an executive act, so that the friends of the resolutions find little ground for hope that recognition will be extended until the insurgents win a decisive victory or materially change their plans of campaign and government.

Members of the foreign affairs committees say that Congress has done all that lies in its power in expressing by the medium of resolutions its convictions on the policy which the government should pursue. Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the subcommittee which investigated the revolution, says that it is an erroneous state-matt that the insurance is an erroneous state-matter and it is eximpled two and a half hours, and it is examining board will be here until Tuesday before the entire vessel has been until two and a half hours, and it is eximpled the examining board will be here until Tuesday before the entire vessel has been until two and a half hours, and it is eximpled the examining board will be here until Tuesday before the examining board will be here until Tuesday before the examining board will be here until Tuesday before the examining board will be extended the resolutions of the

fin and J. Bryan.

lution, says that it is an erroneous statement that the insurgents do not hold territory nor maintain a government. They have, he says, actual possession of the most of the island, and the central government, while not established in any city, has headquarters in the mountains. In additional the contract of the mountains of the contract of the cont Filibusters Drilling. BOSTON, March 4 .- The Standard to-morrow will say: "Over three hundred men, armed and equipped, who have been drillhas headquarters in the mountains. In addition they have in every province of Cuba officers similar to the French prefects, who collect the taxes in the provinces. It was true, he said, that newspaper reports from Havana show that the insurgents have been losing power lately, but he pointed out that the facilities for gaining authentic information by the newspaper correspondents are much narrower under General Weyler's administration than they were under General Campos, and that correspondents can no longer visit the insurgent forces, as they did before.

The State Department has not been informed of wholesale resignations from the United States consular service of persons of Spanish birth, as reported by cable from Madrid. In Spain and the Spanish colonial possessions there are just thirty persons appointed to the United States consular service from Spain, most of these being of Spanish birth. Generally they hold offices of minor importance, such as vice consuls and consular agents, and the compensation of these officials, being made up solely of fees, is so small that it fails to attract suitable persons of American nativity or citizenship. ing for weeks in preparation for joining the Cuban insurgents, are now ready and waiting only for the Washington action on waiting only for the Washington action on the Cuban question. If the action is favorable they will leave openly, and if adverse they will depart secretly and board their vessel, which is lying somewhere near New York. All the volunteers are recruited from semi-military organizations about Boston, and are said to be under command of Col. Roger F. Ccannell, who, in an interview to-day, ackonwiedged that he was prominently "connected with the expedition," and said it would start the day after President Cleveland approved the Cuban resolutions. The expedition is fitting out principally with the private expense of sympathizers with the Cuban cause in this city and with the aid of the Cuban Club, which is a aware of the project and is working actively for its success.

Another Filibuster Seized. WASHINGTON, March 4.-Captain Shoemaker, chief of the Revenue Cutter Service persons of American nativity or citizenship. Towns in the Vicinity of Guanabacoa HAVANA, March 4.-The small towns in

NEAR HAVANA.

Burned by Insurgents.

There is a report that Maximo Gomez is

completely besieged by the troops. Maceo,

Gomez and Lacret are all supposed, accord-

ing to the official reports here, to be in a des-

perate situation. A letter has been seen

from Antonio Maceo, complaining that he is

short of ammunition. Gomez camped on

Monday night at the plantation of Doloita,

near Cardenas, province of Matanzas. A dis-

patch from Union de Reyes, in the same

province, says that Lacret, the insurgent

leader, is suffering from a bad ulcer, which

was recently dressed by a surgeon near that

Lively musket firing was heard to-day at 3

The gunboat Mensajera, which is at Man-

imar. Bania Honda, was attacked by about

five hundred insurgents in rowboats, who made an attempt to board her and capture her. The gunboat was bravely defended by the twelve sailors of the crew and by Commander Buitron, who succeeded in beating

A column of troops commanded by Briga-dier General Munoz, in an engagement with the insurgents in the Manzanilio district of the province of Santiago de Cuba, killed two of the enemy and wounded six. In the en-gagement at Mamey the insurgents lost four prisoners, one of whom was an Amazon, twenty rifles of ordinary make and nine Mauser rifles.

A dispatch from Guines, province of Havana, says that the insurgent leaders Masso

and Castillo are wounded

One of them was a vol

and Castillo are wounded.

The insurgents have destroyed with dynamite the railway bridge at Clamfial, near Esperanza, province of Santa Clara.

The insurgents have destroyed a bridge at Cocodrilo, near Bolondrin, province of Matanzas, and have burned a bridge at Tinguaro and a railroad station at Retamal.

A number of insurgents recently attacked government guerrillas, who were guarding the plantation of Lutgardita, in the province of Sagua la Grande, province of Santa Clara, but a column of Spanish troops arrived at an opportune moment, surprised the insurgents, attacked them in the rear, killed thirty of them and wounded many others. No further

them and wounded many others. No further

According to a dispatch from Placetas, province of Santa Clara, a number of in-

At Fernandez XIII, near San Nicolas,

party of guerrillas in the govenment service

neluding their leaders, Sabas, Herrara and

News of the death of the insurgent leader,

According to reports received to-night, both Maceo and Gomez suffered serious re-

verses to-day at the hands of the Spaniards. General Melguizo reports that he fought Antonic Maceo at Casiguas, in Havana

province, and that when the insurgents re-treated they left thirty killed. Generals Prats and Arolas also report that they fought the force of Maximo Gomez to-day

says, were routed and the insurgent leader Castillo was wounded seriously in the head and abdomen.

The Queen Regent has cabled congratula-

surgents have burned the village of Quiebra

Captain General Weyler has taken meas-

the fact. This was done through abundant

caution, though no demonstration was feared against the consulate.

The Spanish colony in the City of Mexico have cabled expressions of sympathy General Weyler and of protest against

charges made against him in the United

connection with the Bermuda expedition

Twenty-five prisoners of war arrived in Havana to-day.

Minister De Lome's Advices.

in position in order to prevent their enter-

ing Santa Clara province without having a fight. Colon of Colossio, according to the re-

ACTIVITY IN SHIP YARDS.

enty-five years of age.

Brigadler General Bernal on his engagement at Maney. The in-

Regino Alfonso, has been confirmed

shed and killed a number of insurgent

o'clock from the town of Jaruco.

has received a telegram from Captain Herring, commanding the cutter Merrill, at Port Tampa, Fla., stating that he had seized the schooner S. R. Mallory forty miles south of that point loaded with arms and ammunition and that he had delivered her to the proper authorities at Port Tampa. Notwithstanding this selzure the authorities here have little expectation, in view of recent decisions of the courts, of making out any case against the vicinity of Guanabacoa, which is only five miles out of Havana, have been burned the courts, of making out any case against the Mallory that will detain her longer than by the insurgents, whose intention apparently was to attack that town. The troops are a few days.

FLOOD DAMAGES.

Losses in New England States Wi Exceed Two Million Dollars.

BOSTON, March 4.-With subsiding of the waters which during Saturday night, Monday and Tuesday overwhelmed a greater part of New England, figures of losses suffered are coming in and from those received it is apparent the total damage in the section will be considerably more than \$2,000,000. This does not include the wages to thousands of laboring men and women through suspension of manufacturing and other industries. Six lives have been lost. The main financial loss 's divided between the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and Maine bears about half New Hampshire has been swept from one end to the other and heavy losses at Manchester and Dover will bring the total in that State closely on a million dollars. Massachusetts, at Lowell and Lawrence, and the Merrimac river valley suffers heavily, but \$250,000 will probably cover what she loses.

A dispatch from Portland, Me., says: "A blinding snowstorm prevails in this section accompanied by a fierce northwest wind. The cold wave has caused the water in the swollen rivers to subside and danger ing in and it is thought that the total loss from this cause in this State will be more than a million dollars. The mail train which left here for Bangor this mornin and one which left Bangor for Portlan are both stalled at Gardiner. Extra mail cars were attached to each train solid packed with mail that had accumulated at the Portland and Bangor offices since the freshet began. The first trains since Monday night over the Grand Trunk and the mountain division of the Maine Central railroads came in to-day. Pasengers were transferred on teams where bridges are gone. The heavy snowfall cripples progress on re-pairs in all sections."

INSURANCE TOO HIGH.

surgents recently invaded an estate nea San Paulo, fastened five laborers to the pil lars of the overseer's house and then set fire to the building and burned it. The un-Wholesale Lumber Dealers May Organize a Mutual Company. fortunate laborers were all burned to death.

SAGINAW, Mich., March 4.-The National Association of Wholesale Lumber Dealers convened in annual session here this afternoon. There were about seventy delegates present. An address of welcome by Mayor Mershon was responded to by J. W. Robinson, president of the national association The principal business of the afternoon was reports of officers and committees. The association has a membership of 219, representing \$45,000,000 capital and doing \$110,000,000 worth of business annually. The most imat Hanabano on the borders of Matanzas province, including the band of Lacret and others. These forces, the official report others. portant of the committee reports was that on insurance, which showed that excessive rates are charged to wholesale lumber deal-Rates, as reported by "ighty-three lesale firms, showed an average of from ditions were found in regard to retail dealers and manufacturers. The committee recommended the formation of a mutual insurance company by the association. The members of the association were tendered a reception this evening by the local lunures to protect the American consulate in this city though, with great discretion, he has done so without calling attention to

CAUSED BY COMPETITION.

Taylor Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Forced to Assign.

The venerable mother of General Calixto Garcia, who was arrested in New York in ST. LOUIS, March. 4.-Late this afternoon the Taylor Manufacturing Company made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. left Havana to-day on board the steamer Olivette for Florida. Senora Garcia is sev-The total assets are estimated to be \$164,000 and the liabilities \$105,000. The assignee is Edmund R. Norris, the secretary and treasurer of the company. The stockholders expect to pay dollar for dollar on the indebtedness if they are not forced to sell by creditors. The company operated a large factory and made baking powder, extracts of jellies and preserves, and did a general business in clears and smoking WASHINGTON, March 4.-The Spanish minister has received advices confirming the Associated Press dispatch of this morning from Havana as to engagements. He is also in receipt of the following from Madrid: material, besides handling catsup and other "The inusrgents are being pushed with great activity and continue their march eastward, being in the limits of Santa Clara province. The commander-in-chief has placed a column articles for table use. According to President Taylor low prices and competition caused the failure.

Other Business Troubles. ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 4.—Nathan Trotter and J. Sketchley Elverson were to-

Trotter and J. Sketchley Elverson were to-day appointed receivers of the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company. This action was hastened by two notes for \$12,000, which fell due Saturday last, and which the company could not meet. The company has a bonded debt of \$199,000, and its bills payable amount to \$85,000. The capital stock is \$500,000, of which \$339,850 is paid in. There is due the company \$21,000. The company did a busi-ness of from \$400,000 to \$1,500,000 a year. It was started in 1863 and has two rolling mills at Catasaugua and two at Fullerton, emat Catasauqua and two at Fullerton, em-ploying four hundred men. NEW YORK, March 4.-John R. Voorhis

has been appointed receiver for the Scott Ice and Coal Company, in a suit brought by William S. Gray, judgment creditor. The company was incorporated a year ago, with a capital stock of \$150,000.

Washington's Second Inauguration. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 4.—The one - hundred - and - third antiversary of Washington's second inauguration as President of the United States was served to-night by the Pennsylvania ciety of Colonial Dames of America, who in the apartment in which that historic func-tion occurred held a reception. Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, wife of the Vice President, was the honorary guest. She is president of the National Society of Colonial Dames. President and Mrs. Cleveland had been invited, but were unable to attend. The apartment has been restored in almost every detail to its appearance in the early period of national independence.

Gone to Shoot Big Game. NEW YORK, March 4.—Prof. Daniel Giraud Elliott, F. R. S. E., the author of "North American Shore Birds," sailed to-day on the New York, on a hunting expedition to the interior of Africa to secure big game for the Field Columbian Museum, of Chicago. He will have under him some

ALARMING RIOTS THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM YESTERDAY.

All the People Seemingly Overflowing with Indignation at the Great

Slaughter in Abyssinia.

STREETS FILLED WITH MOBS

SHOUTING "DOWN WITH CRISPIP" AND "DEATH TO BARATIERI!"

Rails Torn Up to Prevent More Saldiers Going to Africa, and Car-

bineers Kept Busy All Day.

CABINET FORCED TO RESIGN

ITALIAN LOSSES AT THE BATTLE OF ADOWA NOW PLACED AT 10,000.

Several Generals and Many Other Offcers Killed, and Whole Regiments Probably Annihilated.

ROME, March 4.-Italy is in the throes of a crisis that will test the stability of the government as one of the nations of Europe. Not since the last revolution has here been such excitement as now prevails throughout the "sunny clime," and as details of the reverse of the army in Abyssinia becomes known the feeling against the government grows stronger. The people, whether justly or not, charge those in authority with being responsible for the disasters which have followed the attempt to add Abyssinia to Italy's colonial possessions, and are loui in denouncing the Min-

The further news to-day that the Italian osses in the last battle with the Shoans may reach 10,000 killed and wounded, aroused the people throughout the kingdom to a state bordering on frenzy, and many riotous demonstrations were made, Words cannot adequately portray the situation, for every dispatch received from Massowah adds to the gravity of the disaster to the army. When the first news of General Baratieri's defeat reached this city report had it that only 500 men were killed; then yesterday afternoon the numbers ran up to 3,000 killed, with sixty pieces of artillery captured, and this morning's dispatches placed the number of Italians killed at the battle of Adowa and in the long, harassing retreat which followed at 5,000. In the first reports no mention was made of the wounded, and there is good reason, based on stories of recent Italian defeats by the Abyssinians, to believe those who fell wounded during the retreat of over fifty miles met a more horrible fate than those who were killed on the spot.

Throughout the night the garrison here was kept under arms, and mounted patrole traversed the principal streets. The masses, however, did not seem to have retired to rest. The streets were filled with people until daybreak, and after early morning every public place was crowded with excited men and women. A number of disturbances which called for police interference occurred to-day, showing that the people are assuming a most threatening attitude, not only in Rome, but throughout Italy. Demonstrations against the Crisp Ministry, and even against the crown, are reported from a number of towns in the provinces, in spite of the fact that the authorities are straining every nerve to

suppress all alarming news.

THE NEWS WITHHELD. It is said that the government was aware on Tuesday of the full extent of the defeat inflicted on the Italians, but it was judged to be dangerous to allow the startling inormation to reach the public suddenly, and so, first the report of the defeat was permitted to leak out; then the war officials allowed it to be "rumored" that 500 men were killed; soon after this came the report "that 3,000 soldiers had fallen," and now It is "admitted" that 5,000 Italian troops were slain, in addition to severe loss among the native troops serving under the flag of 2 to 2.25 per cent. on valuation. During the une native troops serving under the flag of year these firms paid \$1,585,858 premiums and thely. Under these circumstances it is not the leaves amounted to \$132,932. Similar conplaced at 10,000. Exaggerated as these fig

state of the people's mind here.

All fetes have been indefinitely postponed.
Masses for the repose of the souls of the dead were (celebrated in every Catholic church in the city to-day and crowds of weeping women and sorrowing men were In attendance. The receptions, etc., in celebration of the coronation anniversary of the Pope have been dispensed with. Rome, in a word, is to-day a city of mourning and of sullen anger ready to break out into fierce, open resentment. The government and the military authorities are charged with gross mismanagement of the Abyssinian campaign and great indignation is expressed against the newspapers which have been goading General Baratieri into action by taunting him with his inactivity. It is also said now that the Italian com-mander was led into a trap skillfully baited by the report which was allowed to reach him that a number of the important chiefs of the Shoans, attended by a portion of the Shoan army, were attending the coronation of the King at Axun, and, that hoping to surprise those who remained behind, General Baratieri ordered Generals Albertone, Arimondi and Dabormida to attack the enemy. The latter, it appears, pretende the troops were well within the passes leading to Adowa, the capitol of Tigre. Then the scene changed. The Shoans, armed with the improved French military rifles, it is claimed, and supported by modern artillery, directed by French artillerymen, advanced on the Italians in overwhelming strength, while the apparently described passes became alive with natives, who buried rocks down upon the trapped who hurled rocks down upon the trapped soldiers, while others kept up a terrible well-directed fire on the troops.

PURSUED AND CUT DOWN. Ugly rumons add that the Italians broke and fled after making a gallant stand and seeing thousands of their number shot down or crushed to death. Then, it is added, began the most disastrous defeats in the history of African warfare, the triumphant Shoans pressing on after the disorganized soldiers, cutting them down in great num bers in spite of repeated formations of squares. The troops, in these stands are said to have behaved with the greatest gallantry, but all the reserve ammunition was captured and all the Italian provisions and artillery fell into the hands of the enemy. The result was that a number of the Italian detachments had only their bayonets with which to defend themselves and it is feared but a small portion of the Italian force sent against the Shoans reached Asmara in safety. The opposition party and Socialists are taking advantage of the situation. The latter, especially, are very bitter against the Later in the day the news from the provinces became more alarming. It was stated that in a number of places the police have been unable to cope with the opulace and that the troops have however, appear to have been as helpless as the police and in several places the crowds have been fired on. At Milan, the troops, after vainly trying to disperse a mob, which was making a demonstration against the government a demonstration